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(54) Variable-shape variable-stagger inlet guide vane flap

Einlassführungsluftklappe mit veränderlicher Form und veränderlicher Staffelung

Pale d'aube à guide d'admission à décalage variable et à forme variable

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Description**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

[0001] The present invention relates to a gas turbine engine.

[0002] Low bypass ratio gas turbine engines include fan sections that are often configured with variable-stagger inlet guide vanes (IGVs). Conventional IGVs are typically disposed as a single stage of articulated airfoils (about a radial axis) located forward of the fan rotor blades of the fan section. Conventional IGVs provide a relatively flat fan inlet relative Mach number and fan exit (Pt) profile for increased design point performance, increased off-design partial-speed operability and flutter margin.

[0003] The IGVs typically have 20 degrees of twist from root to tip. At the design point stagger angle setting, this twist distribution provides an IGV exit flow with coswirl at tip and counterswirl at root relative to the fan rotor rotation direction. When this twist distribution is staggered to ~50 degrees closed at partial-speed conditions, there may be significant spanwise flow redistribution such that the tip region of the annulus may have a relatively low axial velocity (Cx) and an associated undesirable high positive incidence at the fan rotor tip section.

[0004] The features of the preamble to claim 1 are disclosed in DE 961742. A deformable flow deflector blade is disclosed in GB 2019793.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] The present invention provides an inlet guide vane in accordance with claim 1.

[0006] An embodiment of the variable shape inlet guide vane (IGV) system disclosed herein provides a variable-shape IGV flap having a flexible portion with a desired spanwise distribution of Cx, alpha, and beta at a fan rotor inlet. The flexible portion of the flap is constructed from compliant material such as silicon rubber which may also incorporate internal stiffening fibers or filaments. An actuation system rotates a root section of the IGV flap through a stagger angle range to provide a significant closed position at partial-speed condition in comparison to the tip section to flow towards the tip. Thus, the shape of the IGV flap is twisted rather symmetrically during actuation from max open to max closed.

[0007] The present disclosure therefore provides an IGV flap with increased partial-speed operability and flutter margin, thus avoiding fan rotor mistuning at particular operational conditions.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008] The various features and advantages of this invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description of the currently disclosed embodiment. The drawings that accompany

the detailed description can be briefly described as follows:

Figure 1 is a general perspective view an exemplary gas turbine engine embodiment for use with the present invention;

Figure 2 is an expanded view of a fan bypass section of the gas turbine engine;

Figure 3 is an expanded partial phantom view of one variable IGV flap of a variable shape inlet guide vane (IGV) system falling outside the scope of the claimed invention;

Figure 4A is a perspective view of the variable shape inlet guide vane (IGV) system of Figure 3 in a first position;

Figure 4B is a perspective view of the variable shape inlet guide vane (IGV) system of Figure 3 in a second position;

Figure 5A is an expanded partial phantom view of a variable IGV flap of a variable shape inlet guide vane (IGV) system in accordance with the invention; and

Figure 5B is a top view of the variable IGV flap of Figure 5A illustrating movement between a first position and a second position.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DISCLOSED EMBODIMENT

[0009] Figure 1 schematically illustrates a gas turbine engine 10 which generally includes a fan section 12, a compressor section 14, a combustor section 16, a turbine section 18, and a nozzle section 20 along a longitudinal axis X. The gas turbine engine 10 of the disclosed embodiment is a low bypass military-type gas turbine engine having a 3-stage fan, a 6-stage compressor, an annular combustor, a single stage high-pressure turbine, and a 2-stage low pressure turbine, however, various gas turbine engines will benefit from the present invention.

[0010] An outer engine structure 22 and an inner engine structure 24 at least partially define an annular secondary fan bypass flow path 26. It should be understood that various structure within the engine may be defined as the outer engine structure 22 and the inner engine structure 24 to define the fan bypass flow path 26 downstream of a fan rotor.

[0011] Referring to Figure 2, a fan rotor assembly 28 upstream of the compressor section 14 includes a multiple of fan rotor blades 30 circumferentially disposed around a disk 32, each fan rotor blade 30 includes a root 34 and an airfoil 36. The airfoils 36 extend radially outward such that the outer edge of each airfoil 36 may be referred to as the blade tip 44.

[0012] Upstream of the fan rotor blades 30 is a variable shape inlet guide vane (IGV) system 46 (also illustrated in Figure 3). It should be understood that the IGV system 46 is located forward of a first stage of the fan section 12. The IGV system 46 includes a multiple of variable IGV flaps 48 circumferentially mounted between the out-

er engine structure 22 and the inner engine structure 24.

[0013] Referring to Figure 3, which illustrates an arrangement which falls outside the scope of the claimed invention each variable-shape IGV flap 48 includes a support strut 50 which extends between an inner support 52 and an outer support 55. The outer support 55 is attachable to the outer engine structure 22 and the inner support 52 is attachable to the inner engine structure 24 (Figure 2) to provide support within the inlet of the engine 10. Each support strut 50 is at least partially surrounded by an airfoil 54 which defines a leading section 56 with a leading edge 58 generally forward of the strut 50 and a trailing section 60 with a trailing edge 62 generally aft of the support strut 50.

[0014] The airfoil 54 includes a flexible portion 64 which is movable relative a fixed section 66. The flexible portion 64 forms at least part of the trailing section 60. In one disclosed embodiment, the flexible portion 64 spans the entire trailing edge 62. The flexible portion 64 may be constructed from compliant material such as silicon rubber which may also incorporate internal stiffening fibers or filaments. It should be understood that various flexible or rigid, as the movable portion may alternatively be rigid, structures may be utilized with the present application.

[0015] An actuator system 68 includes an actuator such as an outer diameter unison ring (illustrated schematically at R) which rotates an actuator arm 70 and an actuator rod 72 which passes through the airfoil 54, the inner support 52 and the outer support 55. The actuator rod 72 is supported mid-span by a mid-span support 50S which extends from the support strut 50. An inner segment of the actuator rod is supported at an inner diameter pivot 76 which also supports an inner diameter rotating arm 78. The actuator rod 70 rotates the inner diameter rotating arm 78 which is attached to the flexible portion 64. The flexible portion 64 in one disclosed embodiment being triangular in shape with an inner diameter segment axially spanning the inner diameter rotating arm 78.

[0016] In operation, the actuator rod 72 carries actuator torque to the inner diameter rotating arm 78 to resiliently flex the flexible portion 64 between a first position (Figure 4A) and a second position (Figure 4B). The flexible portion 64 may be located at essentially an infinite number of positions between the first position (Figure 4A) and the second position (Figure 4B) such that the airfoil 54 is essentially varied to more closely match engine operational profiles at various speeds to minimize fan rotor mistuning. Thus, the flexible portion 64 of each variable-shape IGV flap 48 reverses the twist rather symmetrically during actuation from the first position (Figure 4A) to the second position (Figure 4B).

[0017] Referring to Figure 5A, an embodiment of the invention, includes a flexible portion 64' which spans a rectilinear portion of the trailing edge 62 of a trailing section 86. An actuator system 80 includes a dual actuator such as a primary outer diameter unison ring (illustrated schematically at 88) and a secondary outer diameter unison ring (illustrated schematically at 90). The primary out-

er diameter unison ring 88 rotates a primary actuator arm 92 mounted to the trailing section 86 of the airfoil 54'. That is, the entire trailing section 86 of the airfoil 54' is pitched relative the fixed leading section 56' in response to rotation of the primary actuator rod 94 about a flap axis F.

[0018] The secondary outer diameter unison ring 90 rotates a secondary actuator arm 96 mounted to a secondary actuator rod 98 rotationally mounted through the primary actuator rod 94. The secondary actuator rod 98 is mounted to a secondary rotating arm 100 attached to the flexible portion 64'. The secondary actuator rod 98 rotates the inner diameter rotating arm 100 such that the flexible portion 64' is flexed relative the trailing section 86 of the airfoil 54' between a first position and a second position (Figure 5B). Thus, the twisted shape of each variable-shape IGV flap 48' may be varied by the position of the trailing section 86 of the airfoil 54' relative the leading section 56' and the position of the flexible portion 64' relative the trailing section 86 such that there is a continuous spanwise alpha profile at the IGV exit.

[0019] It should be understood that relative positional terms such as "forward," "aft," "upper," "lower," "above," "below," and the like are with reference to the normal operational attitude of the vehicle and should not be considered otherwise limiting.

[0020] It should be understood that although a particular component arrangement is disclosed in the illustrated embodiment, other arrangements will benefit from the instant invention.

[0021] Although particular step sequences are shown, described, and claimed, it should be understood that steps may be performed in any order, separated or combined unless otherwise indicated and will still benefit from the present invention.

[0022] The foregoing description is exemplary rather than defined by the limitations within. Many modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings. The disclosed embodiments of this invention have been disclosed, however, one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that certain modifications would come within the scope of this invention. It is, therefore, to be understood that within the scope of the appended claims, the invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described. For that reason the following claims should be studied to determine the true scope and content of this invention.

Claims

1. An inlet guide vane flap (48) comprising:

a leading section (56;56'); and
a trailing section (60;86) which extends from said leading section (56;56'), said trailing section (60;86) having a flexible portion (64;64'), wherein said leading section (56;56') and said

trailing section (60;86) defines an airfoil (54;54') and **characterised by:**

- further comprising an actuator system (80) having a primary actuator rod (94) and a secondary actuator rod (98) mounted through said airfoil (54;54'), said primary actuator rod (94) attached to said trailing section (86) for movement of said trailing section (86) relative said leading section (56'), and said secondary actuator rod (98) mounted to an inner diameter rotating arm (100) attached to said flexible portion (64') for movement of said flexible portion (64') relative said trailing section (86).
2. The inlet guide vane flap as recited in claim 1, wherein said trailing section (60) defines a trailing edge (62), said flexible portion (64) extends for an entire length of said trailing edge (62).
 3. The inlet guide vane flap as recited in claim 1, wherein said trailing section (86) defines a trailing edge (62), said flexible portion (64') extends along a portion of said trailing edge (62).
 4. The inlet guide vane flap as recited in any preceding claim, wherein said flexible portion (64;64') is triangular in shape.
 5. The inlet guide vane flap as recited in any of claims 1 to 3, wherein said flexible portion is rectilinear in shape.
 6. The inlet guide vane flap as recited in any preceding claim, wherein said flexible portion (64;64') is constructed from an elastomeric material.

Patentansprüche

1. Einlassleitschaufelklappe (48), aufweisend:

einen Vorderbereich (56, 56'); und einen Hinterbereich (60; 86), welcher sich von dem Vorderbereich (56, 56') erstreckt, wobei der Hinterbereich (60; 86) einen flexiblen Bereich (64; 64') aufweist, wobei der Vorderbereich (56; 56') und der Hinterbereich (60; 86) ein Strömungsprofil (54; 54') definieren und **gekennzeichnet dadurch dass:**

sie weiterhin ein Aktuatorsystem (80) aufweist, das eine primäre Aktuatorstange (94) und eine sekundäre Aktuatorstange (98) aufweist, die durch das Strömungsprofil (54; 54') angeordnet sind, wobei die primäre Aktuatorstange an dem Hinterbereich (86)

zur Bewegung des Hinterbereichs (86) relativ zum Vorderbereich (56') angebracht ist, und die sekundäre Aktuatorstange (98) an einem Innendurchmesser-Dreharm (100) angeordnet ist, der an dem flexiblen Bereich (64') zur Bewegung des flexiblen Bereichs (64') relativ zu dem Hinterbereich (86) angebracht ist.

2. Einlassleitschaufelklappe nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Hinterbereich (86) eine Hinterkante (62) definiert, wobei der flexible Bereich (64') sich über eine gesamte Länge der Hinterkante (62) erstreckt.
3. Einlassleitschaufelklappe nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Hinterbereich (86) eine Hinterkante (62) definiert, wobei sich der flexible Bereich (64') entlang eines Bereichs der Hinterkante (62) erstreckt.
4. Einlassleitschaufelklappe nach einem der vorherigen Ansprüche, wobei der flexible Bereich (64; 64') eine dreieckige Form aufweist.
5. Einlassleitschaufelklappe nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei der flexible Bereich eine geradlinige Form aufweist.
6. Einlassleitschaufelklappe nach einem der vorherigen Ansprüche, wobei der flexible Bereich (64; 64') aus einem elastomeren Material ausgebildet ist.

Revendications

1. Un volet (48) d'aube de guidage d'entrée comprenant :

une section d'attaque (56 ; 56') et une section de fuite (60 ; 86) qui s'étend depuis ladite section d'attaque (56 ; 56'), ladite section de fuite (60 ; 86) ayant une partie flexible (64 ; 64'), dans lequel ladite section d'attaque (56 ; 56') et ladite section de fuite (60 ; 86) définissent un profilé aérodynamique (54 ; 54') et **caractérisé par :**

le fait de comprendre en outre un système d'actionnement (80) ayant une tige d'actionnement primaire (94) et une tige d'actionnement secondaire (98) montées à travers ledit profilé aérodynamique (54 ; 54'), ladite tige d'actionnement primaire (94) attachée à ladite section de fuite (86) pour le mouvement de ladite section de fuite (86) par rapport à ladite section d'attaque (56'), et ladite tige d'actionnement secondaire (98) montée sur un bras rotatif de diamètre interne (100) attachée à ladite partie flexible (64')

pour le mouvement de ladite partie flexible (64') par rapport à ladite section de fuite (86).

2. Le volet d'aube de guidage d'entrée tel que réité dans la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite section de fuite (60) définit un bord de fuite (62), ladite partie flexible (64) s'étend sur une longueur entière dudit bord de fuite (62). 5
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3. Le volet d'aube de guidage d'entrée tel que réité dans la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite section de fuite (86) définit un bord de fuite (62), ladite partie flexible (64') s'étend le long d'une partie dudit bord de fuite (62). 15
4. Le volet d'aube de guidage d'entrée tel que réité dans une quelconque revendication précédente, dans lequel ladite partie flexible (64 ; 64') est de forme triangulaire. 20
5. Le volet d'aube de guidage d'entrée tel que réité dans l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel ladite partie flexible est de forme rectangulaire. 25
6. Le volet d'aube de guidage d'entrée tel que réité dans une quelconque revendication précédente, dans lequel ladite partie flexible (64 ; 64') est construite à partir d'un matériau élastomère. 30

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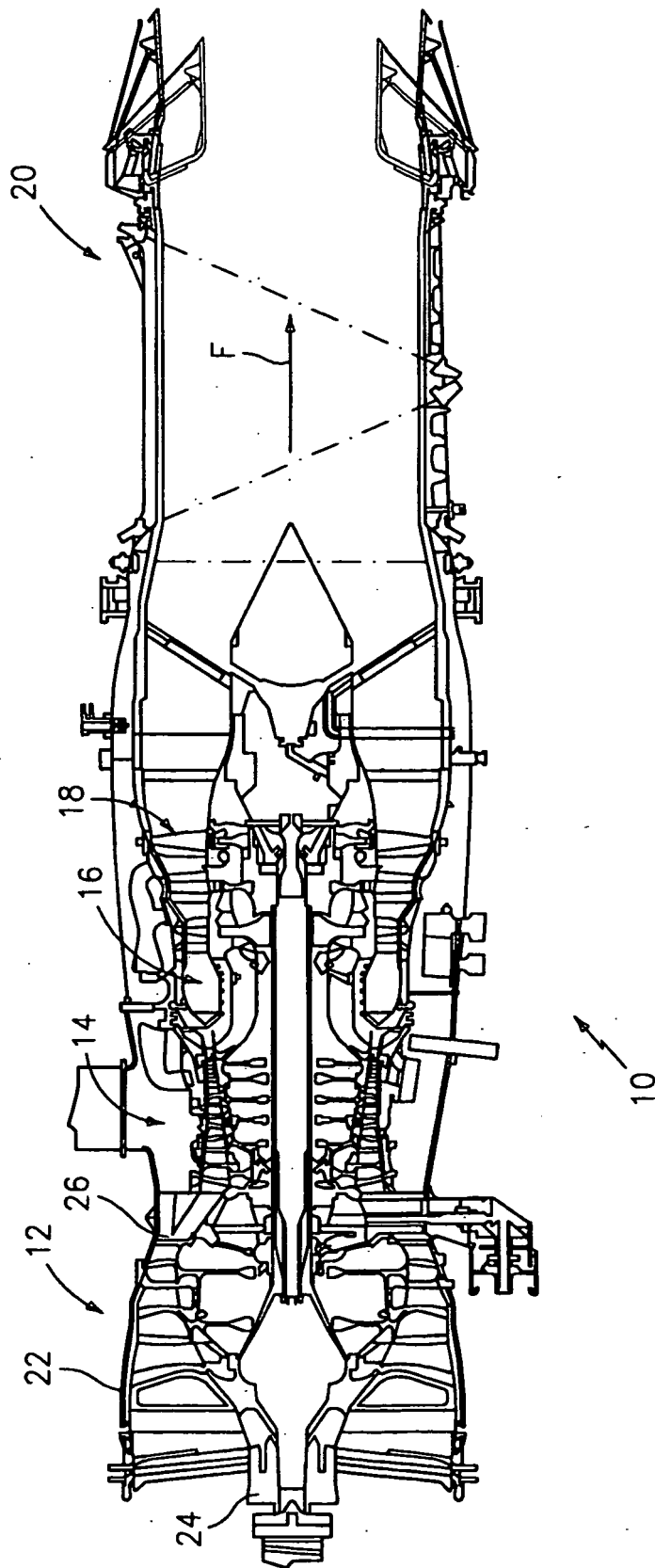


FIG. 1

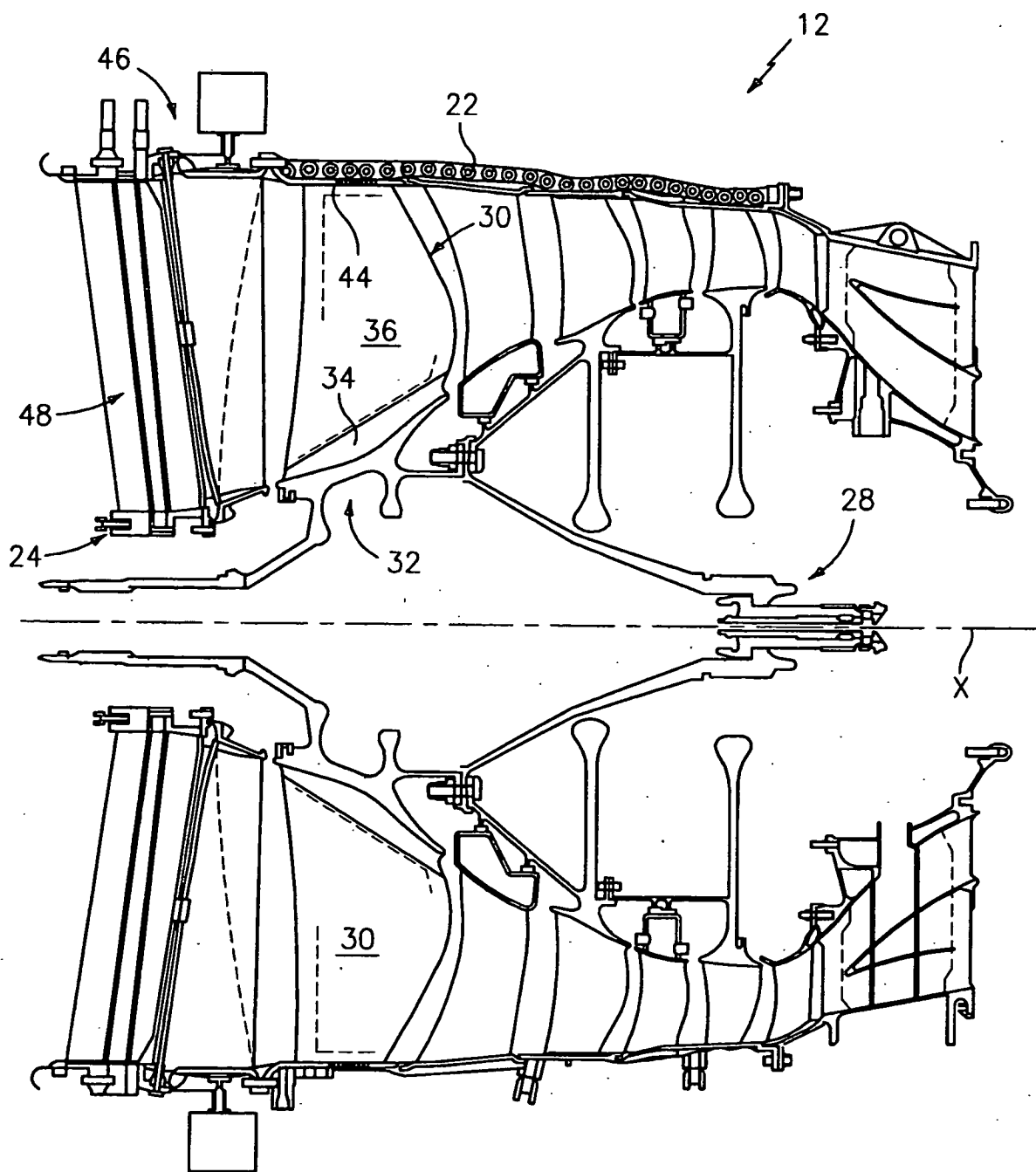


FIG. 2

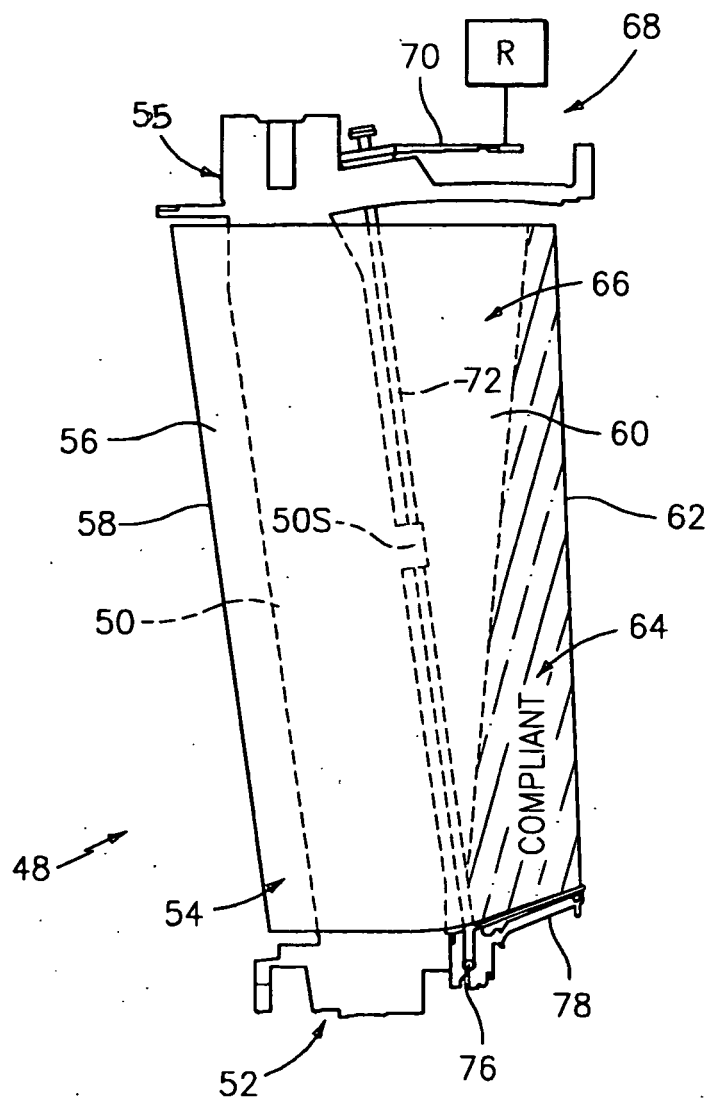


FIG. 3

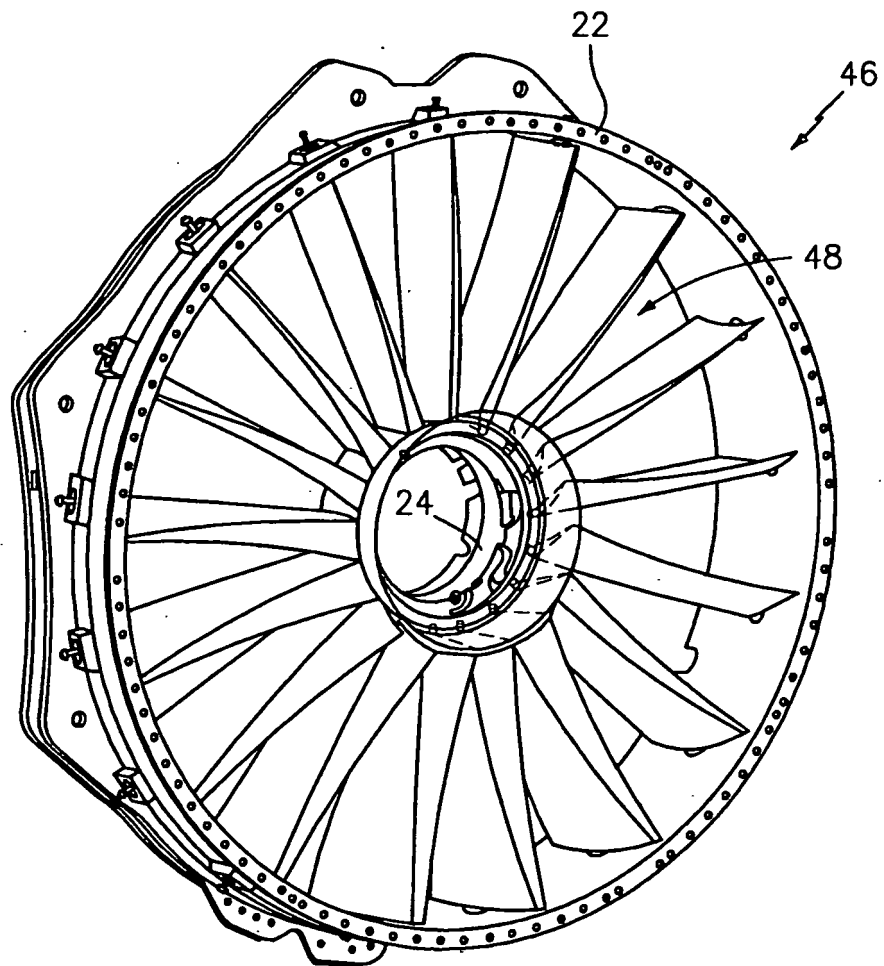


FIG. 4A

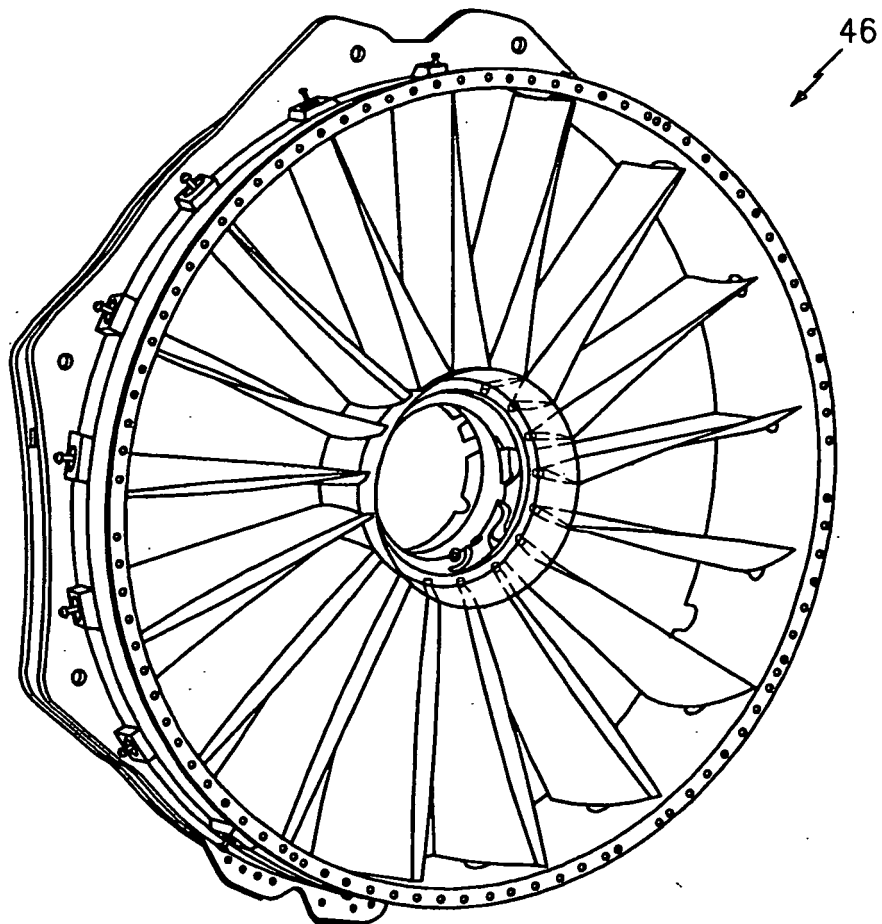


FIG. 4B

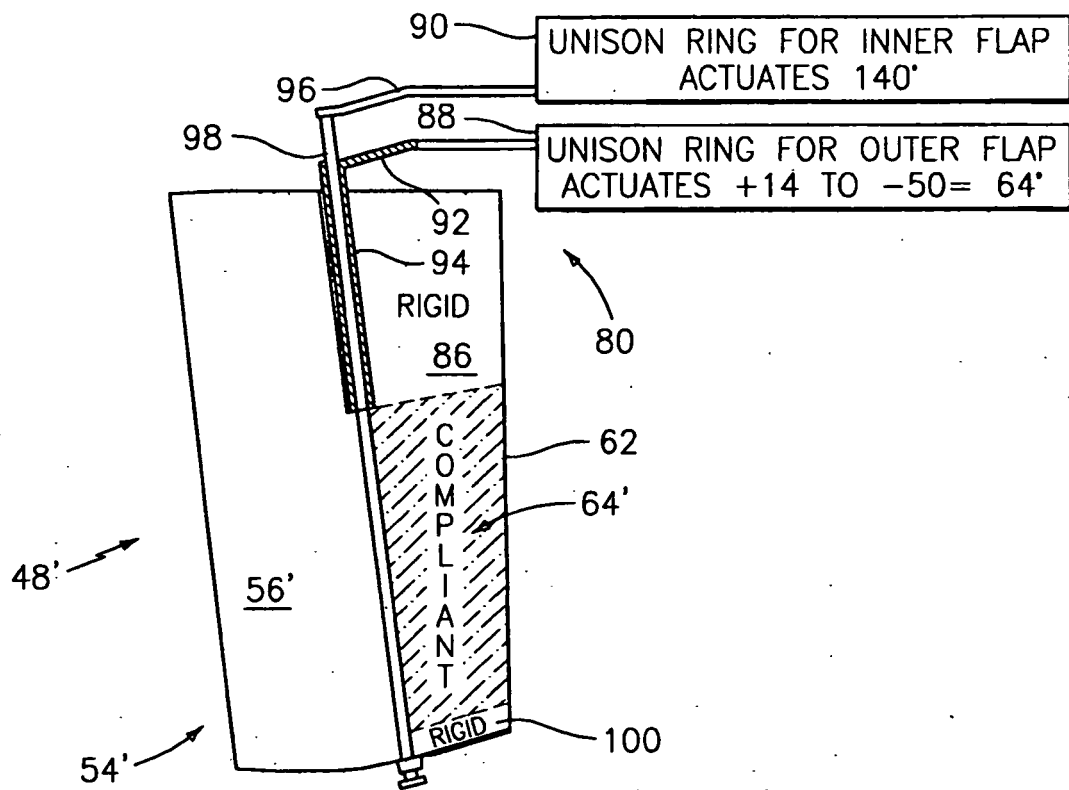


FIG. 5A

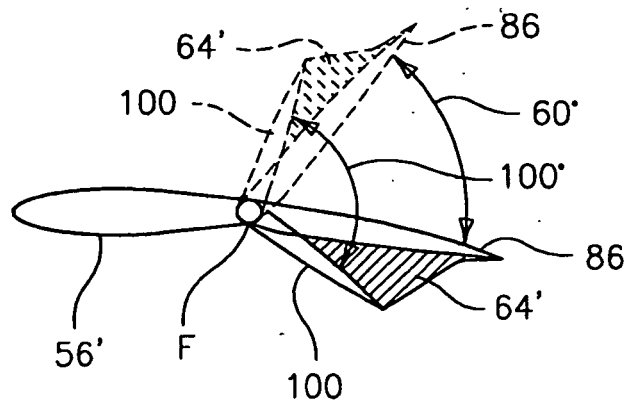


FIG. 5B

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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